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Pants Kiceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Bonlevard des Capucines.

Col. Bryan and the Poor Republicans.

Col. Buyan's speeches continue to throw darkness on their subjects, but occasionally they are enlightening as to the Colonel himself. At Centralia, III., Tuesday, he had a good deal to say about the income tax and the part that he, as a member of the House of Representatives, had in drafting the Income Tax law. He said that the Democratic leaders in Congress told him that it would "drive all the rich Democrats into the Republican party." He answered, "If It does, it will win poor Republicans enough to the Democrats to make up for the losa."

There are more poor than rich people; sock it to the rich and the poor will be with you; such was Mr. BRYAN's argument.

BRYAN confesses, without shame and apparently in innocence, that his scheme was to set "the poor" against "the rich" and make up for possible defections of the latter from the Democratic side by accessions of the former from the Republican side.

"But," sighs Mr. BEYAN mournfully, "I know more about poor Republicans now

than I did then. We wish that Col. BRYAN could truthfully say the same about the various other matters which he percusses at the rate of two

The Double Turrets of the Kearsarge.

or three speeches a day.

We have been informed by Capt. Folders, at present supervising the building of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and destined later to be the Kearsarge's commander, that he is not opposed to the principle of the double turrets, as stated in a despatch in THE SUN of June 7, and that he distinctly favors them. The design, he says, is, in fact, a development by the Ordnance Buread of a suggestion of his own in 1803. which was published before he left the department.

It is evident that this peculiar device, in regard to which there has been such extended controversy between the Line and the Construction Corps, possesses certain definite tactical advantages, when compared with the Indiana's arrangement which it was designed to supersede.

The Kearsarge, with but four 8-Inch guns, has an 8-inch broadside fire equal to the Indiana's eight guns of the same call bre. And she will be without the Indiana's liability to seven degrees heel due to the unbalanced 13-inch turrets. There will thus be a great advantage in the accuracy of fire, as this heeling is difficult to meet by any adjustment of sights.

The Kearsarge has an unobstructed 8-inch fire through an are, of two hundred and seventy degrees, or from right ahead to within forty-five degrees of the stern on each side. The Indiana, on the contrary, cannot fire her 8-inch guns ahead, or indeed within twenty degrees of the fore and aft line, without great anxiety on the part of her commander regarding the safety of the men in the 13-inch turrets, thus entailing a loss of forty degrees of train. The 8-inch guns are never fired, in point of fact, within these limits.

Finally, the Kearsarge type saves the price of two turrets, four guns and special ammunition-supply devices, and in addition presents in her 5-inch guns a notably more powerful broadside battery than that possessed by the Indiana.

These admirable qualities in the Kear sarge were all suggestions of Admiral, then Captain, SAMPSON and his assistants in the Bureau of Ordnance. That bureau however, was not charged with the preparation of the design of the vessel to carry the double turnets. That was the task of the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department; and it is hoped and believed that the Kearsarge and Kentucky will prove on their trial that the Bureau of Construction has applied the design of the Bureau of Ordnance to the building of battleships well and successfully.

Lessons from the Dutch Colonial Polley

A census of the possessions of the Netherlands would include about seven colonists for every person living in the mother country. We are now the neighbors of the Dutch in the Eastern seas. It is an interesting fact that the greater part of the vast Eastern domain of the Netherlands came to that country as the result of wars with Spain and Portugal, just as we acquired the Philippines as the result of war with Spain.

The 8,000,000 people who are to live henceforth under the protection of our laws are in the main allied with three-fourths of the colonial subjects of the Netherlands in race and character. They live under the same elimatic influences and under similar conditions as to the natural resources of their island homes. The colonial policy of the Netherlands has been a brilliant success in most respects. For this reason that polley is of special interest to us. It is quite certain that we shall never adopt some of the features of the Dutch colonial system. particularly some of the barsh measures which in the earlier days of the occupation of Java reduced the people of that island to a condition akin to slavery. But the less praiseworthy characteristics of the rule of the Dutchmen have been abalished or greatly ameliorated, and we may study with advantage the history of their colonial administration and apply in our own field and in our own way its lessons,

Let us refer briefly here to the broader features of the governmental control of Java, an island containing two-thirds of the entire population of the Dutch East Indies. From that island the home Government derives a clear profit of about \$14. 000,000 a year after the revenues have paid every local expense, including the support of an army of 20,000.

The Dutch government of Java rests upon the fundamental idea that the natives are to be amenable to laws differing from their native laws, the outcome of their needs, habits and character, only so far as is necessary to secure peace and progress. The laws of the mother country apply to the European residents and those assimilated with them. The laws governing the natives are based upon the time-honored customs and institutions of Java.

The Netherlands Government has made the pative sultans and chiefs of Java its

over the Island. Dutch possession of the entire territory is based upon nearly 400 treaties made with the chiefs. While the chiefs are really without power save so far as their influence is used to support the Dutch régime, they are nominally the rulers in their respective districts and have ail the insignia of office and dominion to which their positions entitle them in the eyes of the natives. The Dutch require from these chiefs the most faithful subserviency. The Dutch are the all-powerful masters, but they act through the native representatives of power. They have thus been able to rule an ignorant people, full of the prejudices of caste and of their own religions, without outraging their racial instincts during the many years that a handfol of Dutchmen have been scattered over

the most densely peopled tropical island in the world. As the natives improve in condition and education the reasons for indirect government, through the supported native princes, become less forcible, but the Dutch administration still maintains the Indian influence enlisted in its support and continues to act through that medium. The native priests draw small salaries from the colonial treasury, the whole island is policed by natives, and the army is used only to repress piracy and brigandage. In a word, the millions of Javanese are nominally

governed by men of their own race, but no initiative is taken, no important move is made, without the approval of the Dutch Government. The Javanese, in the main, are peaceful and contented. The fact has gradually been dawning upon them that there are

Western ideas worthy of respect and adop-

tion. They see that the white strangers

among them can do more for them than

they can do for themselves. Many influential Filipinos are already convinced that we can produce in their Islands conditions for the development of their people more favorable than those they can evolve or maintain unaided by us. As the seeds of education and advancement are sown in our new possessions, their inhabitants will see more and more clearly that no system of government can make these islands a desirable addition to our domain which is not based upon a policy assuring the welfare and progress of the natives.

More Troops for Otis.

Besides sending entire regiments to reinforce our army in the Philippines, the War Department is using most or all of the available recruits to fill up regiments alrendy there. There are said to be about 2,500 such recruits already at the Presidio. in Son Francisco, and they will go to Manila this month, with as many more to be enlisted for the same destination.

This is the true policy for the Philippines. Gen. Our must have whatever force is needed for putting down the insurrection, and must have it at the earliest day possible. The Government has done, through the Schurman Commission, all that it can do to induce Agranatho and his followers to lay down their arms and accept the freedom and the prosperity which will come to them under our flag. Their delay to accept these proposals is unquestionably due to the belief that the rainy season secures them from attack for a while.

This confidence will be shaken by a series of such movements as the one in the Morong peninsula. In certain parts of Luzon the rainy season need not put a stop to military operations; and where, especally, the insurgents venture near enough our lines to permit a regular plan for entrapping them, they will find the campaign is not yet over. The preparations to rush forward troops to Gen. Orrs furnish the best assurance of the final coming of peace.

With McKinley or with Reed?

As to Gen. HENDERSON'S past attitude. there is no question. Long after the Philippine policy of the Administration had been fixed by Dewey's victory and the logic of events, Gen. HENDERSON said in the House of Representatives;

"I frankly say to this House and to my country that I have the gravest doubts of the wisdom of this country taking the Philippine Islands, to gov them as I nited States territory. I have grave doubts on that question. Eliminating every moral question and looking at it from the standpoint of a member of this American family, who must weigh the expenses and responsibilities that he is about to assume if you ask me would I force a government upon the Filipinos against their will, I answer, No.

That was weeks after the Administration had negotiated with Spain the treaty providing for the payment of the twenty millions and for the acquisition by the United States of absolute sovereignty in the islands. It was on the eve of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. It was monthafter President McKinkey, in one of his Western speeches, had referred to the Amer ican flag in the Philippines and asked, "Who

will haul down that flag?" It is true that these declarations by Gen. HENDERSON of grave doubt on his part as to the wisdom of keeping the flag in the Philippines were qualified by the statement that the time had not come yet to decide the question, and likewise by the intimation that when the time did come to settle it fuller information as to the condition of the Filipines and their needs and wants might possibly lead him to reconsider his opinions. But, Mr. REED or Mr. SCHURZ, or even the absurd Arkinson, might safely qualify in the same way their opposition to expansion in the Far East. They might announce that their minds were open to future conviction, and yet they might continue meanwhile to embarrass the Administration and to obstruct its policy.

In the case of this statesman who is to be intrusted by the Republican party with the immense power over legislation which the Speaker wields, the important thing for the country is to know whether the main declaration of doubt and hostility, or the qualification declaring a willingness to revise, is now uppermost in his mind.

We observe that among leading Republican newspapers of the stalwart sort opinions differ widely as to the present attitude and probable future course of the next Speaker with regard to the policy of expansion. These differences of opinion are not sectional.

For example, an Eastern newspaper, the Boston Journal, professes to be sure that Gen. HENDERSON will be found standing by the Administration when the Philippine question comes up in Congress. It says:

Those words of months ago, in which Gen. Han-FERON is quoted as opposing the retention of the Philippines, next cause no uneasiness. As a mero abstract proposition, a great man; good Republicans opposed to America's responsibility for that Asiatic archipelage, but this is no longer an abstract proposition. It is thoroughly understood in Washington that Gen Hernoenson will aupport that policy toward the Philippines which his Repub lican colleagues approve and conditions make im-

On the other hand that equally stalwart Republican journal of the West, the St. | if it should be secured by our Museum of agents if maintaining complete control Louis Globe-Democrat, is manifestly dis- Natural History it would doubtless be which has sheltered him so long.

turbed by the guarded if not evasive character of Gen. HENDERSON's present utterances on the subject. It remarks:

"A large number of Mr. HENDERSON's Republican colleagues in Congress have already outlined their opinion on the expansion question. It will be the principal issue of the Presidential campaign. The Republican party has a right to know how all its Representatives in Congress stand on this question. The question which Mr. HENDER son's party would like to have him snawer now is, Does he occupy the same ground on the expansion issue which he held last January In response to a request for information on this point a few days ago Mr. HENDERSON told the Slabe-Democrat that he had declined interviews on this point litherto, 'and cannot make the Glahe Democrat an exception without giving offence. But ou need no statement from me. This response vades the point, as does the statement in the Milwanker Journal, His injunction that we should all 'stand steadfastly in support of President Mc-Kinkey' leaves the question as to whether he favors the retention of the Philippines unanswered."

Is the Republican party to entertain the confidence of the Boston Journal or the apprehension of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on this highly important question? Cer-

tainly the party has a right to know. It may be proper to add that the Democratic organs hostile to the Administration and to the Republican policy of expansion are assuming generally and gleefully that the next Speaker will be with REED rather than with McKINLEY.

A Prostitution of the City's Power.

The very low level on which the Tammany city government operates was made to appear on Thursday in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's vote to appropriate \$4,000 for the construction of permanent sterilized milk booths in Central Park and Tompkins Square. Mayor Van Wyck's small spark of public spirit flashed in protest for a moment, and his sense of what was becoming to public officials in dealing with private citizens asserted itself in opposition; but a whisper from Corporation Counsel Whalen, a particular pillar of Mr. CROKER's power in this city, wiped out the Mayor's independence with a single rub, and the vote was unanimous.

The sterilized milk business has been known for some time as a charity of Mr. NATHAN STRAUS. Sterilized milk may be a very excellent article of charity; it may be better than meat or fresh vegetables or very many other things. Mr. Straus may have been moved by a humane spirit when he began its distribution. But from the first that has been carried on with accompanying provision for publicity such as has attached to no other charity in town. When the first booth was erected in City Hall Park it even had the name of 'NATHAN STRAUS' painted over the counter. To put the matter bluntly, we know that it was largely the capital of philanthropia reputation accumulated through his gifts to the poor upon which Mr. STRAUS ventured to ask for election as Mayor as the Tammany candidate in 1894.

The notoriety side of almsgiving is for the taste of the individual philanthropist to regulate; but when the latter gets such dd upon public officials that they use their control of the city to serve him particularly the case is different.

In the organization of the city governnent the Department of Parks, the grounds set aside for common recreation, is distinct from the Department of Charities. The fewer the buildings put in parks to meet their special needs the more useful and beautiful the parks are; and public parks have their own peculiar character which foroids their prostitution to private schemes. or to public schemes foreign to their purposes or capable of satisfaction in other ways. But when a heavy subscriber to the Tammany fund and a special personal friend of Mr. Croker applies to have buildings put into two public parks, one of them Central Park, to be turned over to him without the ordinary competition, and to he devoted to his own ends. Mayor VAN WYCK and his colleagues submissively adopt the proposition!

If it is desirable that sterilized milk shall be dispensed in the Central Park, there are ample facilities there already for putting it before the public. If phllanthropy wants to distribute sterilized milk around Tompkins Square, rent on an abutting block is not so expensive that the park land need be encreached upon. And if Mr. STRAUS is marked to receive at the hands of the municipal government special favor for the promotion of his philanthropic enterprises, it will be more compatible with the city's dignity if he be made part of the machinery of the Department of Charities than that he should have practically a permanent grant of space and opportunity in the public parks.

The whole affair is a very type of vulgar abuse of public power.

A Great Geological Excursion

The invitation extended to about three hundred geologists of this country, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to use its lines free of expense for a sixty days' excursion this summer among the wonderful fossil fields of eastern Wyoming and the neighboring regions, will stimulate paleontological research to unusual activity during the summer vacation. This is the region of the Bad Lands of northern Wyoming and Montana and of the still more famous "Mauvaises Terres" of South Dakota, abutting upon the eastern border of Wyoming and of other districts where many remarkable fossils of extinct animals have been preserved. The unique topography of the Bad Lands, carved into the most fantastic forms by erosive agencies, would alone have made them notable, but they are still more famous for the remarkable paleontological discoveries of Mansa, OWEN, COPE and other geologists who have found in these areas, bordering the Rocky Mountains, the best opportunities afforded anywhere for the study of the largest

forms of early life. Some districts to be visited by the proposed excursion are so crowded with fossil animal remains that they have been called the greatest and most ancient of cemeteries. It was here that HAYDEN and COPE new to science, some of them as large as elephants, and including reptiles, rodents and carnivora. The most famous treasures of the Museum of Natural History at Yale University are the remarkable fossils which Prof. Mansu and his party brought from the Bad Lands in 1874, when they reached the scene of their wonderful finds only by creeping in stealthily between bands of

hostile Indians. The enormous fossil discovered by Prof. REED will be made a special object of study by the coming excursion. Differing statements have been published as to its dimensions, but from all accounts it appears to be the largest specimen yet discovered of the monstrous vertebrates of olden time, It is hoped that this Jurassic giant will be added to one of the eastern collections, and

more easily accessible to a large body of students than in any other place of per-

manent exhibition. College excursions to the rich fossil fields of the West have become a part of the regular summer programme, but nothing equal to the proposed expedition in point of the number of experts to be engaged in the work has ever taken the field.

The Accents of the Octopus.

Here is an earnest man in Missouri, who will not waste his energies in reading the thermometer while a great doubt posweses his soul :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Octopus baving a big run hereabouts. Will you please tell me how you say him or it? MEXICO, Mo., June 5.

The question as to which prosodical foot this wicked creature should be seized by is almost too trivial to deserve an answer. The thing is to catch him anyhow and anywhere, by his diabolic antepenultimate, penultimate or ultimate. It will be time enough to pronounce the Octopus when you eatch him.

Even the dictionary men have been frightened by him. Most of them, however, agree that his middle foot is the one to jump on. When Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT was in Congress he-Dr. EVERETT-put the accent on the middle syllable of "Octopus," as nearly all the dictionary men do; but Dr. EVERETT is a Gold Democrat, and will not be followed by the faithful. We do not believe that there is a Bryanite who puts the accent of "Octopus" on the middle syllable. The poets, like the inconsistent beings they are, put down the first foot the last foot harder, according to their convenience. Col. "Mose" WETMORE of St. Louis, a high authority on Octopuses, rests perceptibly but lightly on the "Oc." hops over the "to" and comes down rather firmly on the "pus." Col. BRYAN and the majority of Democratic anti-Trust orators make the word a dactyl, attacking the "Oe" sharply and letting the other two feet glide away gently. We are inclined to think, however, that the "Oc-topus," with a tremendous thump on the 'pus," will become the official Democratic pronunciation by 1900. It seems more

filling and more relieving to the feelings. All the dictionary makers except Ston-MONTH and the so-called WEBSTER, who stand by BRYAN, agree with Dr. EVERETT. although Webster bets second money on Dr. Evenerr's pronunciation. This agreement or combination of the lexicographers is sufficient to blast Octopus of the long medial syllable and to confirm the Bryanite "Octopus" with the accent on the first. No pronunciation recommended by a Trust will be followed by true Democrats.

There are indications in THE Sun of last Monday that it will not forgive Gen. Handenson for his trumph. - The Chicago Boughnut.

We should value more highly your opinion on a question of baking powders

Gen. Coxey's son-in-law, the Hon. CARL BROWNE, who is raising an army to march against Washington and the Trusts, will also march for "the abrogation of the imperialist icy." Probably the Anti-Imperialist League will make him an honorary member in a day rtwo. A meeting between him and ALADDIN ATKINSON would be of profit to both. ALADDIN ean show Cast how to make bread; and Cast, who still makes his coat of the skin of a goat, can give ALADDIN valuable information as to most economical clothing.

Possibly the next round of Tammany's assault upon the elevated railroad will make the Croker combination more ridiculous than the first.

Eleven rounds, mostly of resonant and tremendous swatting, and the Hon. Robert FITZSIMMONS, the AJAX of the antipodes, was laid low. Youth and weight conquered. The California Cyclone was irresistible. So the Hon. James Jefferes has his hour of glory until he, too, has to yield it to ounger or stronger hands. In congratulating the new champion, let us not forget the old Firz was a mighty man of his hands and had original and impressive a cast of counter force and science and everything else but Col. BRYAN's speeches must yield to Time. May the great young JEFF be as hearty at forty-odd as the great old Firz is!

What does Governor McSweeney of South Carolina mean by saying that "we are on the eve of a great industrial advance, in manufacture, education, commerce and agriculture "" If he is a genuine Democrat, he must believe that the country is on the eve of permanent decline, bankruptey, revolution and ruin

BRYAN will be the next President,-CHAMP And CHAMP CLARK will be the next Governor

The Bloemfontein conference between President KRUGER and Sir ALVRED MILNER has concluded abruptly and without result That the conference has terminated in an unsatisfactory way does not necessarily mean. however, that hostilities between England and the Transvaal are imminent. A justifiable casus belli is wanting, for if the South African correspondent of the London Financial News is to be credited, one could hardly be based on the petition to the Queen, alleged to have been signed by more than 21,000 Ultlanders of

This correspondent overs that there are not 1,000 such Uitlanders in all the South African Republic. He shows that the total number of white persons employed on the Witwatersrand gold fields amounts to 8,000. and of these a large proportion are of other than British nationality. In 1896, when the last census was taken, the total white population of Johannesburg within a municipal area of three miles from the market square was 51,000 men, women and children. Since that date the number has fallen off enormously. Until fuller information of the real causes of the break-up of the negotiations that were in progress at Bloemfontein is received no definite opinion can be formed as to the chances of a favorable issue through ordinary diplomatie channels later on.

The stumbling block appears to be the insistence of President Knigen that the difficult ties between his Government and the British. apart from the franchise question, about which he appears to have made liberal concessions. should be submitted to arbitration. England. assuming the position of the paramount power discovered over seventy species that were in South Africa, declines this, considering it as an attempt to introduce foreign and outside influence late what she regards as purely a matter of domestic concern. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to see how an accord can be reached without one side or the other giving way. Failing that, the friction between the two Governments which has lasted for so many years will continue until brought to an end by some unexpected turn of events.

> The anti-Trust conference of Governors and Atterney Generals in St. Louis will be a Democrati gathering and represent a Democratic movement. St. Louis Republic.

This is a hint to the Republican Governors and Attorney-Generals who have been invited that they are expected to stay away and not go and spoil Democratic sport.

The convention of Modern Woodmen at

Kansas City was treated to twenty-three brase told me I wasn't his ideal girl." bands and one WILLIAM J. BRYAN. And Mr. BRYAN spared that tree, the chestnut tree .. perfectly safe to go ahead and get

KLIPSHOD SPELLING REFORM.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews Accused of

Ignorance of Phonetic Principles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of June 4 is an extract from the Chicago Tribune exhibiting reformed spellings suggested by Superintendent of Schools Andrews of that city, and claimed to be based on "the principle of phonetics." Examples are furnished which, so far from being based on any

analysis to be inconsistent with it The phonetic principle demands that each learly defined sound in spoken speech shall be represented by a single sign. For example, if o is the representative of the vowel sound in so, the phonetic principle holds that this latter shall not represent other sounds. Yet the examples furnished by the Chicago Tribune, and apparently approved by Dr. Andrews, exhibit o as pronounced in six different ways (as in there, that, philosopher, who, smokt,

such principle, are shown by the briefest

Furthermore, a is pronounced in six ways, as in gram, although, native, fare, was, car. In presence of such confusion, which the Chleago School Superintendent claims as consistent with the phonetic principle, and recommends to school children, what are they to do when a word with o or a is presented to them? Which of the six sounds of o or the six sounds of a are they to select? Let the reformed spelling of program be offered for their pronunciation. Here is an a which may be pronounced by abundant analogy, and by the examples furnished, in six ways, and an a in as many. Giving to each the separate vowel sounds indicated, this little word (without considering any variant sounds of the consonants) may be pronounced tix: thirty-six ways! If we are to fix the pronunciation of it on a phonetic principle we must settle on on a representing the vowel sound in so and a that in at. In that event such spellings as thoro, thot, not, who, smoke and native, altho, fare, was, car, many, would be unphonetic.

If these reformers would know what phonetic spelling is, they are advised to study Pitman's "Thonography." The letters are novel but are easily mastered, and clearly demonstrate the true phonetic principle, which the Chicago Superintendent of Schools and his followers appear not to comprehend. nounced by abundant analogy, and by the ex-

which the Chicago Superintendent of Schools and his followers appear not to comprehend. If they would go turther and follow up the experiments of Fitman and Ellis in England, and of S. P. Andrews in Boston, they would learn that a reform of our spelling on true phonette lines is something very much more difficult than changing programme for program or though for tho.

H. P. PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Dr. Andrews a Queer School Reformer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: The Serioural injunction, "Physician, heal thyself," is applicable, in an especial manner, to Superin tendent E. Benjamin Andrews of the Chicago public schools. That gentleman is bent on a Quixotic enterprise, the object of which is the general adoption of a crazy style of English orthography. Before attempting to reform the dictionary, would it not be in order for Dr. Andrews to turn his attention to himself and improve his own rhetoric? His "History of the United States" contains more specimens of slipshod English than does any similar work of which the undersigned has any knowledge Here are a few quotations, taken at random from the third volume of the work in question: Puge 162, "Economically slavers was an equal evil, aking as was the superficial evidence to the con-

Everywhere slave labor tended to banish free. Everywhere slave labor tended to banish free."
Page 15c. "Very many were, without trial, punlabed in inhuman ways, the heads of some impaled
along the highway as a warning."
Page 15c. "The strictest laws were made to keep
every slave in the most abject ignorance, to prevent
their congregating, and to make it impossible for
abolitionists or abolitionist literature or influence to
get at them."

abultionists or abolitionist literature or influence to get at them.

"The masses did not perceive the ruin the system was working, which, moreover, consisted with great profits to vast numbers of influential men and to many localities."

Tage 128. "Obstruction, rescue, or aid toward escape was fined in the sum of \$500."

Tage 128. "Gis had in 1819 pursued a slave woman into Pennsylvania, and when refused her augrender by the local magnistrate carried her away by force."

He was indicted in Pennsylvania for kildinaphing, an amicable law-sit made up, and an appeal taken to the United States Supreme Cour."

Proge 188. "A tew days after, Lewis Tappan's house was sacked in the same manner, as well as several churches, schooliouses, and wellings of colored families."

If from a few pages of one valuence so many

families."

If, from a few pages of one volume, so many shaky specimens of English as those quoted can be picked out on cursory inspection, the result of a close examination of the four volumes which constitute the entire work may be readily imagined. Our New York school superintendents have occasionally been made the subjects of severe criticism, but it is quite safe to say that none of them is capable of writing such poor English as disfigures the pages of Dr. Andrews a "History of the United States."

New York, June 8. William B. Clarke.

MORE SQUIRRELS, FEWER BIRDS, Mr. Culyer Writes That We Can Better Spare the Squirrels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no doubt that the squirrels in the parks are very attractive to visitors and particularly to he children; but if you want birds in our parks and woods you must get rid of the squirrels, for undoubtedly they disturb the birds, destroy the eggs and, it is strongly suspected, the birds, oftentimes. I have made many inquiries on the subject, and there is quite general agreement that they are inimical to the birds. Of the two the birds are more desirable and useful. We need them to protect our trees from destroying insects, and these suffer materially because of the few birds we harbor.

At this season of the year, trees, especially young ones, are very susceptible to injury from animals—the horses of the tradesmen, &c. The greater proportion of the older trees in the city have been disfigured and permanently injured by the gnawing of horses, and if the police and our citizens would be public spirited enough to aid in preventing further injury to the trees by securing the arrest of a few drivers in charge of animals carelessly allowed access to the trees they would render a great public service.

Jeo. Y. Chillen. useful. We need them to protect our trees Secretary of the Tree Planting Association, New York, June 3.

Universalism Proclaimed as the True Bellet TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: As one reads such articles as you print to-day from the Atlanta Constitution to the effect that it is either Ingersollism or orthodoxy in the matter of religious belief, it is surprising that you and your correspondents forget that there is a denomination known as Universalists, which is neither orthodox nor Jugersollistic. Yet it does not believe the infallibility of the Bible, northe Temity, nor in endless misery for the wicked. It is a denomination of some 300,000 communicants who believe joyousis in the existence of God; in the spiritual leadership of Jesus Christ; in the trustworthing a of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; in the certainty of just retribution for sin, and in the final harmony of all souls with God It is toward the teachings of Universalism that President Eliot of Harvard said the whole tendency of modern thought is moving. And I am glad t assure your readers that when they no longer be heve the old dogmas they need not take poor refuge in Ingersollism, which is, practically, atheism, may become Universalists, who preserve all that is rational and joyous in Christianity. Thus they exp unite them with a growing Church, whose branches issue is not "orthodoxy or Ingersollism," let me re peat; but "orthodoxy or Universalism" for these want a rat onal, living, joyous religious faith. NEWARK, June 7.

Distinction Desired Between "Clothes Buyers" and "Travellers."

To the Entrop of The Sux-Sir: If I am absent from the United States for six months or a year, necessity requires me to buy much more than \$10 worth to replace worn out clothing. It is a pity that the line could not be drawn between people who go to Europe for six weeks to get new clothes and the traveller who is away for six months or more. Newrour, June 8. Aprinos Thomas.

Destruction of Bird Life.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. It was recently stated that Prof. W. C. A. Hammel of the Audubon Society of isaltimore has compiled some statistics on the loss of tird life in this country that are startling. The statistics referred to were collected Prof. W. T. Hormalas, director of the New Yo Zoological Society, early in 1808, and not by Pri Hammel. G. O. Smiklos NEW York, June 6.

Hans Mo of Sleepy Eye. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hans Mo Esquire, lives at Sleepy Eye, Minn. CHICAGO, June 8. H. CLAY RUSSELL.

An Understanding. From the Chicago Record. "I tol ! him that he wasn's my ideal man, and he

canned-mest trade into

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Important Changes from Previous Rules Approved by the Governor.

Albany, June 9 .- In the new civil service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, which were approved by the Gov-ernor yesterday, the most important changes from the previous rules are the abolition of the separate examination for fleness provided by the Black Civil Service law of 1897, and the requirement that in the future appointments the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in order of standing. For the purpose of appointment under this rule veterans who have qualified in an examination are placed at the head of the list

The new law and rules also provide that laborers shall be in the classified service, al though in the State service they are exempt from examination. The object of this provision is to require appointments of laborers to be reported and payrolls of laborers to be certified by the Civil Service Commission in order to give the commission power to prevent the employment as laborers of persons who perform services properly covered by examination. The rules prescribe a definition of the term laborer as follows: "The terms 'laborer' and 'unskilled laborer

are used synonymously, and shall be construed as applying only to persons employed as or dinary laborers, and shall not include me chanics, artisans, tradesmen and other skilled laborers, and no person shall be deemed a laborer' who receives a compensation greater than 32 for each day of actual service, or \$60 per month.'

The new rules provide for the same classe of positions with respect to the kind of examination required as the previous rules, but instead of being designated by numbers, as class 1, class 2 and class 3, they are now known as the exempt class, the competitive class and the non-competitive class.

One especially valuable feature of the new law and rules is the exact demarcation between the unclassified service, which is not subject to the civil service rules, and the classified service, which is arranged in the three classes mentioned above. The rules, following the definition in the law, define the unclassified service as comprising all elective classified service as comprising all elective offices, all offices filled by election or appointment by the Levislature on point ballot, all persons appointed by name in any statute, all legislative officers and employees, all offices filled by appointment by the Governor, either upon or without confirmation by the Senate, except officers and employees in the executive offices; all election officers, the head or heads of any department of the Government and persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as superintendent, principals or teachers in a public school or candemy or in a State Normal School or college. All other positions and employments of any kind, nature or description in the service of the State are in the classified service and subject to the civil service rules.

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The principal changes in the exempt class are as follows:

In the office of the Comptroller the following persons are added to those formerly exempt: Six Corporation Tax Commissioners, chief of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, State Prison land agent, custodism of the Saratoga battle monument. In the office of the Treasurer the position of assistant cashier is placed in the exempt class and the positions of confidential cierk and stenographer, formerly exempt, are included in the competitive class. In the Insurance Department the chief actuary, the examiners and the chief clerk of the Tax Department, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class. In the Banking Department the examiners are placed in the competitive class. In the Department of Public Instruction a new position of Inspector of Normal Schools is placed in the exempt class. Six clerks, four stenographers and five attendants in the Court of Appeals are included in the exempt class. In the Department of Public Works the special agents and the stenographer, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class. In the Benartment of Public Works the special agents and the stenographer, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class. In the Department of Public Buildings the position of custodian of the Senate committee rooms is placed in the exempt class. The incumbent of this position is essentially a Senate employee, but is on the office of the Forest Preserve Board.

is on the payroil of the Department of Public Buildings and is therefore specifically classified in the exempt class.

In the office of the Forest Preserve Board the positions of stenographer and five inspectors are transferred to the competitive class, and attorneys, not exceeding five, are included in the exempt class. Under the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission the confidential clerk and cashier and stenographer to the Shell Fish Commissioner are transferred to the competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Thomas Asylum, and veal to the competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Shell Fish Commissioner are transferred to the competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Shell Fish Commissioner are transferred to the competitive class, and chief clerk is exempted in place of the secretary and confidential stenographer, formerly exempt. All the positions in the Soldiers, and Sallors' Home at Bath, which were formerly exempt, including the commandant, adjustant, inspector, quartermaster, assistant quartermaster, surgeon and assistant surgeon, have been transferred to the competitive class. All officers and persons employed upon the boats and tugs in the Quarantine station of the quarantine commission are placed in the exempt class. Owing to the frequent emergencies arising in the nuarrantine service and also

Quarantine Commission are placed in the exempt class. Owing to the frequent emergencles arising in the quarantine service and also
to the difficulty of securing competent emnovees to work where there is danger of confasion, it was deemed impracticable to hold
examinations for these positions.

The required percentage to entitle a candidate to be placed muon the eligible list has
been raised from 70 to 75, and it is also re-

date to be placed woon the eligible list has been raised from 70 to 75, and it is also required that competitors must attain a standing of 10 per cent, or over on each of the obligatory subjects in an examination.

An important change from the old rules is the adoption of a new rule regarding promotions. This rule provides substantially that whenever a vacancy occurs in any office above the lowest grade it shall be filled by promotion of some person from a lower grade in the same office or institution, and that for the purpose of determining which of several employees in the lower grade shall be promoted a special competitive examination shall be held, limited to those persons who have for more than three months served with fidelity in the next lower grade in a similar line of employment. In the promotion examination the rules provide that the test of actual service shall be made the main factor, and that for the purpose of giving proper weight to the experience of candidates for promotion there shall be kept in every office continuous and comparative records of the efficiency, nunetuality, attention and general good conduct of all persons employed therein, and that such records shall constitute one of the elements in the promotion examination.

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records shall constitute one of the elements in the promotion examination.

In regard to removals, the rules provide that in all cases a statement of causes for the re-moval shall be filed with the commission.

The tooly of the rules is mainly that of the rules fan proved by Goy. Morton in December, 1886, with such changes as are rendered neces-sary by the provisions of the new Civil Ser-vice law passed by the last Legislature.

Millions and Mathematics. The grammar school boy was deep in some prob

m or other with his slate and pencil as assistants. "What is it?" inquired his father, interrupting his leulations.

'I was figuring up a little," he replied, "on that ie hundre I and fifty millions of dollars Mr. Carnegic was to get for his property, and I find that he could travel to the sun at the ordinary railroad rate of three cents a mile and have a hundred and forty seven mill one left to invest up there, or he could go in his private car at a dollar a mile and have fiftyseven millions left to buy sun spots with; or he could make thirty excursions there and back on ordinary trains; or he could make about five hundred trips to the moon and back; or he could cross ound the world a hundred thousand times; or bu three thousand million car tickets, or he could buy thousand million glasses of beer, a thousand mil tion sandwiches and a thousand million car tickets or he could buy ofteen thousand million one cent postage stamps; or thirty-seven hundred million five hundred copies of Tax Sex; or he could go to the theatre one hundred mill out of times, and sit in he front row; or he could take fifty million girls or he could eat fifteen hundred million plates of icream; or he could go to three hundred million base ball games; or"

'Hold un there." interrupted the father. "Hold ap. Here a a dollar. Go on out now and blow it for whatever you please, and I'll wager that Brothe Carnegie would trade places with you if he could, and give you something to boot besides."

Our Good Commander in the Philippines. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger,

Gen Otis is quite capable of dealing with Aguinalds, and ought to be left untrammelied, entirely free to fight or to parley, as he may consider beg-His official report to the Government giving his cor-respondence with Aguinaldo before the breaking out of hostilities shows him to be a man of superior qualities, tactful, shrewd, resourceful and deter

And There Is No Other Satisfaction. From the Huffalo Courier, for a time he has seriously damaged the country's NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

The story "Lock and Key," by James M. Galloway (G. W. Dillingham Company), is in its second edition, but we have never seen it before. It is a very curious story. We do not think we should like to live in Neuropolis, the great communist city that John Harvey built under the shadow of Pike's Peak. There is a diagram of it on page 21. It is a dreadfully right-angled city. John Harvey was an upright man, four-square to every wind. Plainly he modelled his city strictly upon his own character. We doubt if there was a round thing or a curlycue in it. We believe that the trees were square, and if there were any merry-go-rounds in Neuropolis we are confident that they were square also. Some may think that it was a neglect of opportunity not to have anything round in the place.

The Neuropolitans themselves were per-fectly satisfied and happy. In the summer evenings they used to go through the square streets to the square squares and sit there with the utmost enjoyment. In times of political excitement they gathered around the great Administration building, which was 600 feet square and situated centrally in Administration Square. This square building was white as snow and "was adorned with carving and statuary in the simplest and yet most exquisite taste, and was grand in general effect and beautiful in detail beyond description." Huge metallic constructions of brilliant white rose from all the corners of the eight city squares and supported flower gardens. In the bowels of the Administration building

a strong room contained the treasure in gold wrung by John Harvey as a ransom for the English cities of London and Liverpool. It represented £100,000,000, and was in minted oney and in massive vases contributed by patriotic duchesses. Surely this was not too much of a ransom for the rich cities in question. John Harvey could have crumbled Londen into dust and blown Liverpool as far as the Kyles of Bute. He was a wonderful man. He did destroy the British Navy. He did it with his white yacht Albatross, which was decorated with gold and silver and looked as beautiful and peaceful as a turtle dove. It was a bad day for the bluff and confident

British Admiral in Yokohama harbor when he ordered his flagship, the Vulcan, to throw a 12-pound shot across the bows of the Albatross, which was about to run out. The Albatross waggled a bit, in a deliberate way, pushed up a 14-foot snow-white tower astern, quite myseriously, and discharged a bolt, the composition of which is not known, but the color of which was red, blue and green. The Vulcan, a first-class battleship, was ripped asunder as the sole of a shoe is ripped from the upper. The Admiral was a good one, as they say in the navy. He was astonished, of course, but he ordered all his 12-inch guns to open on the snow-white yacht. They sened. How they did it is a wonder, for 200 of the crew had been laid low by the red, blue and green bolt. They peppered the Albatross with 1,000-pound projectiles, which shed them as though they had been homoropathic pills. One projectile glanced into Yokohama, killing a number of innocent Japanese.

After sinking the whole Asiatic fleet John Harvey proceeded to the English Channel, where he destroyed the rest of the British navy without difficulty and in about four nours. Whether he widened the Channel. knocking off Dover and Calais, is not declared. but his three-colored explosive was terrible, and we should not wonder if both France and England lost considerable territory on that fateful day.

John Harvey married a sister of the King of Spain, and his daughter is the heroine of this story. In our opinion she is more beautiful than the Administration building or the elevated metallic flower gardens in the Neuropolis public squares, though that is a good deal of praise to bestow upon anybody. She had an order to go into the treasury, where the rich British spoils were preserved, whenever she pleased. Of course she never took anything, which was a most extraordinary place. It was lown eighty steps, and an organ played and a choir sang when persons went in and stood on certain tiles. There was a catafalque of the heaviest and hardest metal in the world inot known to our present science), and the founder of Neuropolis lay on it in his stocking-feet, Does the reader think that we are indulging in pleasantry? Hear a passage from the story

itself: the hair and eyebrows perfect and black as night; the eyes closed; the hands crossed naturally on the chest: the feet shoeless but stockinged; stretched at full length upon his back on the black catafalque The hands, limbs and every outline were perfect;

the face full of expression. It was the face and figure of John Harvey, He ore a black coat, a white neektie, vest and trousers, and was in full dress except for the shocless feet The light from the ares above fell full upon this figure, and there was about it, taken with the funercal surroundings, an awful, fear-inspiring, majestic, un-

earthly aspect.
I glanced at Clothilde, her face was as colorless and almost as white as the dress she were, but I saw that the excitement of the occasion would sustain her, and indeed I knew not what to do should she

We took our places on the white tiles, and turned we took our places on the white thes, and turned toward the figure as we had been directed, when immediately the organ and the choir again began in a low chant, seemingly remote, but growing loader and nearer, and I recognized that a solemn service for the dead had begun. The words and even the music I had heard before on the occasion of the interment of a German Emperor.

"Fear-inspiring" and "unearthly" are strong but evidently proper expressions to be employed in the circumstances. To stand on white tiles in the presence of a mighty though lifeless figure so attired, and to hear the invisible choir and organ promptly respond, was arrely a moving and an astounding experience. It was memorable.

For the part of the story which tells how the ommunists got along we do not so much care. We are glad that they were successful and happy. "That twelve ports of entry be designated." "That a board of not less than three nor more than six examiners." The applicant must be of or over the age of 18 if male and 15 if female"-who cares for those rather dry details as long as the thing worked? It is a little troublesome to read that a million of them marched up Broadway and encamped in Central Park. They must have seared the squirrels. They were calculated to injure the shrubbery. Still, if communism is the thing, and if the people wanted it, that is comparatively unimportant.

The coming of hot weather and vacation me is accompanied by a ferocious outburst of fletion. That everybody should want to write s, perhaps, not so puzzling as that everybody apparently can find some one to publish the writing. This year's crop of romance is remarkable for quantity rather than quality. The predilection for stories of adventure and detective stories still possesses authors with results certainly less dreary than those of the late moral purpose and soul study period.

A stock theme of standard English comedy staken by Illen Thorneycroft Fowler in "A Double Threal " (Appletons) as the string on which to thread a large collection of epigrams and smart sayings. A beautiful, rich, welldressed young woman with a sharp tengue disguises herself as her own poor, dowdy, but equally beautiful and sharp-tongued twin sister, in order to gain the affections of a young man whom her cynicism and wealth have turned away from her. The reader may be deceived for a time by the heroine's double life, for not only does she fib herself about it, but the author comes very near doing the same thing, and epigrammatic brilliancy is so general in the book, that it distinguishes neither individuals nor sex. The lover's obtuseness and his rage at the deception would be more diffcult to understand were there any attempt at depicting motives or sentiments in the story; as it is they are stated and must be taken for granted like the characters, for the story is practically only a framework for a set of conversations, in which smart things are said by every one. In some vulgar village gossip is in-